

wholly of granite, like that of Liu Ng. Not far below the pass there had been a landslide from one of the mountains, and it gave a fine chance to see the original constitution of the slope. I suppose this sandstone may be Triassic, because it appears to be unfossiliferous. The Chinese do not make vast excavations, but they use stone for bridges, etc. In one place I crossed a new bridge, made of red sandstone, and I examined the quarry from which the stone came. If there were fossils found they would, without doubt, be used as fetiches, and I should hear of them. The natives said no queer thing had been found or seen in the stones. There was no sign or speck of a fossil to be found about the quarry."

The specimens of stone accompanying the notes were commented upon by Prof. Heilprin, who stated that they would be the subject of further study and report. The district here described is an interesting one to geologists, inasmuch as it had hitherto received but little attention upon the part of the travelers. Much of the rock surface is probably identical with that observed by Richthofen in the region to the west and north, the details of which have not yet been published in his work on China. The red sandstone (Nos. 4 and 5) described by Miss Fielde as a possible representative of the Trias, is apparently a member of the series referred by Richthofen to the Jurassic period—so identified by the plant remains.

*Chinese Rhizopods.*—MISS FIELDE also announced that during her study of the fresh-water Rhizopods found in the streams around Swatow, she had collected several forms identical with those described by Dr. Leidy, from the neighborhood of Philadelphia (*Difflugia urceolata*, *D. pyriformis*, *Arcella vulgaris*).

The following was ordered to be printed:—